The Prince and Princess of Wales at the Irish "Derby."

Installation of the Prince as a Knight of St. Patrick.

United States Bonds and Greenbacks in Germany.

The Cunard mail steamship Java, Captain Macautay, which left Liverpool at three P. M. on the 18th and Queenstown on the 19th inst., arrived at this port yesterday at noon, bringing a mail report in Betall of our cable despatches dated to her day of

The London Times says that "the feature in the ate D'Arcy McGee's character which is to be espe-dally noticed is the strong loyalty which influenced im in his later days."

Advices from Cairo make mention of the serious ess of Ismael Pasha, Viceroy of Egypt. The Vice roy was born in 1816. He is therefore 52 years of age. The Viceroy's heir apparent is a little boy of six years; and as the traditional rule of succession accepted in the Ottoman empire, has been abandoned, whereby the eldest member of the family succeeded to all government would be administered in case of death overtaking the present ruler.

## IREL'AND.

The Prince and Princess of Wales on a Rac Course-Salutes by the Wayside-Reception at the Great Irish "Derby"-An Assassina tion Cloud. DUBLIN, April 17, 1868.

Ireland is famed for the superiority of her breed of horses. With symmetry of limb they unite fleetness and endurance in a very high degree. Buyers from all Continental nations attend the fairs and the traffic is a staple commerce of the country. A home competition of Irish-bred racers is held annually at Punchestown, a district of the county Kildare peculiarly suited for testing their capabilities. occasion is regarded as of national importance and set apart as a national holiday. On the present occasion the interest was intensified by the announcement that the Prince and Princess of Wales yould make it the occasion of meeting the populace and sharing their sport.

The probability of a cold reception being accorded othem or of violence being attempted was generally discussed, and evidently the occasion awakened anxiety not alone in Ireland, but at the court and circles of St. James. The result is another triumph for the promoters of the visit. Not an inci-dent occurred during the progress of the royal party through the country to mar its effect. A great part of the route from Dublin to the scene lay through country towns, villages, and by picturesque country roads. Along the latter thousands of the peasantry collected from neighboring counties, ining the hedgerows and clustering in the gaps. cheered with the greatest enthusiasm, and showed every mark of pleasure as the cortege passed along. In the towns triumphal arches, waving banners and carefully prepared addresses spoke a wel-

indeed, by road and rail, by every description of vehicle and on foot for many hours a vast stream of 'pure Hibernians" flowed on to the "Irish Derby." life were present, but the popular element predomibelongs to the Irish peasant, drew forth an enthusiastic reception for the Princess; feelings were suirred by respect for the girl of whom they have been long hearing—her amiable expression of countenance and evident enjoyment of the Irish enthusiasm, combined with the fact of her dress being liberally decorated with the national color, established her at once as a favorite.

erally decorated with the national color, established her at once as a favorite.

The English and the Irish organs of the government are in ecstacles at the reception of their Royal Highnesses, halling the manifestation as the outburst of natural loyalty to the constitution; but having cellently noted the popular feeling I can confidently affirm that had the Prince of Wales come to Ireland unaccompanied by his wife it would have proved a fint affair, and perhaps a very disagreeable trip for him. Hospitality is largely developed in the Irish character. Its expressions should not be mistaken. Even now, while its voice is loudest in the province of Leinster, from the neighboring district of Connaught a warning voice ascends. Agrarian outrages are life there; twice within a fortnight blood has been spilled. The latest victim is a deputy lieugenant and justice of the peace.

Mr. Fetherstonhaugh, a gentleman of extensive

Illustrious Order of St. Patrick.
DUBLIN, April 18, 1868.

The ceremony of the installation of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales as Knight Companion of the illustrious order of St. Patrick was this day performed with all due pomp and ceremony in St. Patrick's cathedral. The arrangement of details was in the hands of Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster Kingat-Arms, and as a pageant the display was the mos brilliant that has been witnessed in Ireland since the accession of the present sovereign.

The Order of St. Patrick is respected by the Irish nation as of historic importance—founded in 1783, at the close of one of the most troubled periods of the national career, to be to Ireland what the Garter is to England and the Thistle to Scotland. The letters patent creating the Order commanded

it to consist of the sovereign and fifteen knights tions. The last public installation was in 1821, during the visit of George the Fourth, who officiated as sovereign of the Order on the occasion. Since then the final rites of admission, or installa-tion, have been dispensed with by issue of a royal

Since then the final rites of admission, or installation, have been dispensed with by issue of a royal warrant.

For several weeks past preparations have been making on a most elaborate scale in the interior of the Cathedral for the revival of the ceremonial with all becoming splendor. The building is of the old gruciform shape, capable of accommodating about hine thousand to ten thousand persons. The chancel, choir, stalis and all the principal seats were apportioned to peers, peeresses and members of the aristocracy, the naves und transept being accorded to the poblisty and members of learned bodies.

For several hours before that appointed for the coremonial the interior was occupied, and presented a scene of unparalleled brilliancy and grandeur. Faff addies, whose toliets reflected the latest achievements of taste and fashion, mingled with State officials in the costume peculiar to their office; deputy lieutenhuts and corporate bodies of county towns, in scarlet and sliver robes; military men from England and Scotland, in varied and brilliant uniforms, contrasted with the sombre attire of judges; legal functionaries, ciercial digultaries and learned professors—all combined to constitute a scene never to be forgotten by those who were present.

The route of the Prince's procession through the city was lined by military, the day was exceedingly fine and every available spot was occupied by speciators; not a single window was unoccupied, and balconies erected at the City Hall, Trinity College, the Cathedral and other places were occupied by ladies and gentlemen who warmyl greeted the distinguished visitors as they passed along. The party included the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, Prince George, Lord Ernest and Lord Frederick Hamilton; the Marchioness Carmarthen, Hon. Mrs. Honer, Sir William Knollys, &c. When the procession arrived at the Cathedral her Royal Highness the Princess and the Marchioness of Abercorn were received by the Hereditary Grand Seneschal of treland,

them.

CHAPTER ROOM.

On entering the Chapter Room the Dean conducted his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, Grand Master of the Order, to his throne, and the knights took their seats, their esquires standing behind them. His Royal Highness, the knight to be installed, remained standing at the table. His esquires deposited on the table his collar, mantle and sword, and fixed his banner. The Dean then retired to robe, and returning to the Chapter as Register of the Order, made his reverence to the Grand Master, read her Majesty's directions that the installation be held, and informed his Excellency that the business before the Chapter was to carry out her Majesty's commands. His Excelency then signalized his pleasure to comply, and a procession was formed to the choir of the building.

scat, and the same form was gone through by each of the others in succession.

The singing of Stevenson's To Deum was the pre-lude to

The lister King-at-Arms, the herald's pursuivants and the esquires of his Royal Highness delivered to the Grand Master the collar of the Order and deposited on the table his insignia.

The usher, genealogist, and the secretary then went to the front of the stail of his Royal Highness and conducted him to the staile. The Grand Master then commanded the two senior knights to descend from their stails and gird him with the sword and mantle, the prelate reading the prescribed admonition. His Royal Highness then proceeded to the stail of the Grand Master, who invested him with the collar. Thereupon his esquire unfuried his banner, and the Uster King-at-Arms, with founds his tumpets, announced the new knight's lities, thus:—"The Most High, Most Puissant and Most Hiustrious Prince Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Duke of Saxony, Duke of Cornwall and Rothessay, Earl of Chester, Carrick and Dublin, Baron of Renfrew and Lord of the Isies, Great Steward of Scotland, Principal Knight, Companion of the Most Ancient and Most Moble Order of the Most Ancient and Most Moble Order of the Hartick, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Moble Order of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, and Knight Grand Commander of the Most Honorable Privy Council," &c., &c., &c.

At the command of the Grand Master the Marquis of Clanricarde and the Marquis Conyngham, as senior knights present, descended from the stails, and by them his Royal Higness was girt with the sword, the prelate reading the following admonition:—Take this sword to the Increase of your honorand in token and sign of the most illustrious Order, the prelate reading the following admonition by the mantle, the prescribed admonition being read by the prelate as follows:—Receive this robe and here you this most illustrious Order, the swell may be your character, conduct and demeanor you have spaper of the Order, saying:—Sir, the loving company of th

The installation banquet is being held to-night in Dubin Castle.

The latest London journals state that the Prince will visit Beifast, in the north of Ireland, next september, and open the new docks in that city.

The English Parliamentary votes proposed for the promotion of education, science and art in Ireland in the current year amount to £423,544, there being also a grant of £21,000 for the Queen's Colleges charged upon the consolidated fund. The regium donum for Irish Nonconformists is £41,886; the £28,300 for Maynooth Catholic College is upon the consolidated fund. Upon that fund also is charged the Lord Lieutenant's £20,000, and these estimates contain only votes of £8,176 for the household, and £22,927 for the Chief Secretary's office; this last Item including, by a novel arrangement, the charges of inspection of prisons and lunatic asylums. There are votes of £979,239 for Irish constabulary and Dublin police; £117,390 for law courts, the judicial salaries being paid ont of the Consolidated Fund. There are votes of £979,239 for Irish constabulary and Dublin police; £117,390 for law courts, the judicial salaries being paid out of the Consolidated Fund; £185,618 for criminal prosecutions and prisons; £149,259 will be voted for public buildings in Ireland, £43,616 for public works of various kinds and public commissions, £21,722 for the register office of births, £c., £98,267 for the administration of the Poor Law, £26,649 for hospitals and charities. £35,885 for superamuations and £1,526 for a miscellaneous number of purposes, registration of deeds, public record office, &c.

English Report of the Irish Turf Scene the Prince was Conxed Over by a Re-

bellion.

[Dublin (farch 17) correspondence of the London Times.]

\* In front of the grand stand, at Punchestown, of course, the great throng of people was collected. These received the royal visitors with cheers repeated again and again and once more, and it was a tribute to the popularity of the kord Lleutenant and of Lady Abercorn that in the midst of the enthuslasm the people did not forget to pay their Excellencies special honor. The Duke of Cambridge was greeted, too, most heartily, and those who recognized Prince Teck gave him a round for himself. As the Princess, who looked exceedingly beautiful, ascended the estrade the cheers never ceased. The Prince, who led Lady Abercorn, was, of cobrise, included, and when the Prince and Princess presented themselves in their places to the multitude a waving of hats and handkerchiefs and a roar of many voices expressed the delight and loyalty of the mass which thronged the course. Again and again the cheers burst forth. There was no mistake about the success of the test now. A change of attitude, a glance, the slightest movement of the royal pair, seemed to produce a fresh outburst, in which, indeed, all did not always take part, though they sude, a giance, the slightest movement of the royal pair, seemed to produce a fresh outburst, in which, indeed, all did not always take part, though they were never tired of gazing. "Isn't it grand, my boy? Isn't the Prince ligant? And was there ever such a Princess out of a fairy tale?" One fitter thing, for there are bitters now and then—good for the constitution, perhaps, over here—surgit amart aliquid—was said by one man to whom his neighbor was debating on the good results of the Prince's presence:—"Yes, indeed! But wasn't it a pity it took well nigh a rebellion to bring him over to us?" And there m the midst of all the gayety there ran in wispers with looks of anger and sorrowful indignation the news that another victim had fallen, that another blot had been fixed by the murderous hand on the escutcheon of, reland in the face of civilized Europe. The bell rings to clear the course. Can it ever be done? There are but a few mounted police, some score or two of constabulary on foot, to force back the mass which blocks up the course and pin it within the ropes. These lawless people yield at once, and cheering and laughing good humoredly give way.

One peculiarity of this crowd, it is not noisy. It is

the mass which blocks up the course and pin it within the ropes. These lawless people yield at once, and cheering and laughing good humoredly give way.

One peculiarity of this crowd, it is not noisy. It is not what one expects an Irish crowd to be. The same of the road—much quieter than the people on the road to Epsom or Ascot.

The first race is at hand. And what happened in it, as in all others, must be left to the chronicler of the road to Epsom or Ascot.

The first race is at hand. And what happened in it, as in all others, must be left to the chronicler of the races to tell. The Prince took the liveliest interest in the sport. His Royal Highness, his Royal Highness Prince Teck and Prince Edward of Saxe-Welmar came to the top of the royal stand whenever any race was going on, and it is a matter on which the Prince congratulates himself, for the sake of his wife and of hiuself, that for once Punchestown was distinguished by a series of hard races, in which there were, it is said, no bones broken, no horse killed—nobody hurt, in fact, although there were divorces between the upper and lower parts of several centaurs. The Prince was delighted with the view, with the scene, with the sports. His Royal Highness has, I am told, expressed the greatest possible gratification at his reception by the people, and the Princess of Wales shares the feelings of her illustrious consort to the fullest extent.

It was past half-past five o'clock before the Prince and Princess and their Excellencies started in open carriages from the royal stand for the station at Sallins, passing through Naas, which was decorated with a triumphal arch across the street and many flags, on their way, and at half-past six they entered the special train, and the cheers of the crowd at the station, and were conveyed rapidity to Dublin.

Never was such racing seen at Punchestown, and it may be said now, according to the judges, that never was better seen anywhere. The ground was ratuer hard and dry, but the leaps are not very severe, though there

My. Bancroft on the Naturalization Trenty American Bends and Greenbacks Pay-ment—The Customs Parliament—Royal Disunion-Count Bismark on National Libe-

About the Prussian-American treaty Mr. Bancroft as written a letter to one of his friends, in which he states:—"The fourth article of the treaty between the United States and North Germany is to be inter-preted, first, by the purpose of the treaty, which is to promote good will between kindred nations, and, secondly, by the first clause, which promises that the naturalized North German shall be treated in North ands. His Excellency then signalized his pleasure compily, and a procession was formed to the compily, and a procession was formed to the compily, and a procession was formed to the German who readeds in Germany two years and on entering, the officers of the Order fell to right wishes to be restored to be found.

the King; otherwise, as a rule, the natural-ized American may live on in Germany as an alien resident as long as he pleases without giving up his American citizenship; but he will be required to live in peaceful obedience to the laws of the country in which he chooses to abide, and if he finds those laws not to his mind, he has only to go ands those laws not to his mind, he has only to go back to his adopted home or wherever he may please to dwell." This explanation is regarded quite satisfactory by the numerous American residents up and down, and has quieted their minds about the consequences of their prolonged abode in this country. Concerning the much mooted question of the repayment of the honds in recentage.

consequences of their prolonged abode in this country. Concerning the much mooted question of the repayment of the bonds in greenbacks, it is the general opinion that if government would offer a six percent rent in gold, without any payed loans of reimbursement, the principal to be paid in gold at any time in the option of the United States, such an offer would be cheerfully accepted by the great majority of European bondholders. Government would thereby get rid of a liability for which no one cares in Europe, as most of European debts are negotiated without any loans of reimbursement, such as French rents, English consols and Prussian bonds. Government would thus provide against the possibility of heavy reimbursements at an inconvenient time and the credit of the United States range as high as ever. Were it not for the fatal debates about reimbursements in greenbacks the low rate of money and the apprehensions about Continental disturbances would induce our capitalists to continuous investments in American funds, and drive them up to such a price that a voluntary reduction of the interest could be attained in a much easier and more honorable manner than that which is now advocated by people who look only to one side of the question. Our markets are drooping for the lastidays in consequence of silly reports about war, for which there is no reason whatever.

The Zollparliament is going to simplify the taxes by doing away with many taxes which give no large return; but they are going to impose a duty on petroleum and to increase that on tobacco. This tax on tobacco is to be levied henceforth in South Germany, which was hitherto exempted from it, and tobacco from the South might then enter free of duty the Northern Confederation.

Prince Ludwig of Hesse, the heir apparent and husband of the English Princess Alice, is at loggerheads with his uncle, the present Grand Duke, and his Minister of War about the question of joining the Northern Confederacy, he being a stout partisan of Prussia. The Prince has resigned the

will never become reconciled to the stern rule of Prussia.

A difficulty has arisen between Belgium and the North German Confederacy, in consequence of the adoption of a common federal flag. It appears that of all seafaring States the two Grand Duchles of Mecklenburg alone have refused to pay their share of the sum allotted to Belgium by a European treaty as an indemnity for the abouttion of the Scheid dues. Mecklenburg ships accordingly continue to pay 5f. per ton on entering that river, and it is only on condition of the federal flag not freeing them from this toll that the new pennant has been recognized by Belgium, and the Federal Council is desirous to remove an impost which might prove troublesome to all German ships indiscriminately.

The Polish members of the North German Parliament have resolved to absent themselves from the sittings when the Federal, by the addition of the Southern members, becomes merged in the Customs', or Zollverein, Parliament.

A protest against illegal succession to the throne of his ancestors, recently promulgated by Duke Charles of Brunswick in the advertisement sheet of the London Times, was occasioned by the intention

A protest against liegal succession to the throne of his ancestors, recently promulgated by Duke Charles of Brunswick in the advertisement sheet of the London Times, was occasioned by the intention of his brother to bequeath the duchy to the Crown Prince of Hanover. In Brunswick, as well as in Hanover, the large majority of the inhabitants are in favor of Prussia, the State they conceive to be the nucleus of a great national commonwealth of their race.

American Naturalization and the Army Bill. As announced some time since in a cable telegram dated in Paris, the Liberté newspaper of that city having reported that several hundred applications had been sent in to the Legation of the United States from Frenchmen for letters of naturalization as American citizens in order to evade the new military laws, a government communique, printed-immediately afterwards, states that during months before only two applications had been made, and that one of the two did not proceed from a French citizen.

SolM Relies of the Ancient City-The Franco-

Italian Convention.

By the discovery of the ancient Roman wharf called Emporium immense quantities of marble have been brought to light. On a length of the wharf at present excavated for fifty yards four hundred and ninety-three blocks have been discovered. They are of the qualities known at Rome as Africano, 30; Bigio, 10; Cipollino, 60; Portasanta, 10; Giallo Antico, 140; Alabastro, 20; Granito della sedia, 6; Porphyro, 2; Rosso Antico, 3; Serpentino, 200; Spatofluore, 6; Verde Antico, 2; Broccatello, 1; Breccia Corailina, I, and Greeco bianco statuario, 2. As to small fragments they are almost numberless, upwards of four thousand having been assorted, and visitors find no difficulty in carrying away specimens, which they get cut and polished in the marble shops of Rome, so that the stony tribute exacted by the Cæsars from the subject provinces of Africa and Greece, and unemployed in the Pagan fabrics of heathen Rome, has reappeared after an immersion of eighteen cen-

# ENGLAND.

The Church Question Agitation-A Steamship Bankruptcy.

Our special correspondence and the newspaper mail advices by the Java go to show that when the steamer left England there was much anxiety evinced there respecting the course to be pursued by Parliaintensified as the time for the reassembling of Parliament drew nearer. The newspapers teemed with London Times treats the result of the struggle as a foregone conclusion, and is content to offer advice to Mr. Gladstone as to the course he shall take as a victorious general, taking for granted that the reso-

utions will be carried.

On the Gladstone side the most important of the meetings held was that in St. James Hall, Londonreported in our cable telegrams-under the presi

On the Gladstone side the most important of the meetings held was that in St. James Hall, Longon—reported in our cable telegrams—under the presidency of Earl Russell. Earl Russell delivered a forcibic speech, the point of which was that a crisis of great importance in the history of the empire had arrivet, and that after a period of three handred years the people of England had determined to do instice to Ireiand.

Earl Russell, in the course of his speech, said:—I have only further to say that there seems to have been started of late a theory which, as I am an old fashioned man and used to the old ways of the constitution, rather shocks me. The theory is that, instead of having men in whom you can counde to lead you, you should have men with no settled convictions and opinions, but who are therefore the more likely to follow anything that may be started. Now if I admire and wish to support Mr. Gladstone, it is on quite different grounds. (Cheers.) I have seen variations of opinions in him—and what statesman is there who does not confess that he has often changed his opinions on particular points?—and Mr. Gladstone has changed his opinions more especially upon this question of the Church. He thought, first, that the religious opinions of the State should be represented by an Established Church, and, secondity, when sir Robert Peel proposed the grant to Maynooth, Mr. Gladstone, having first resigned his office and placed himself in such a position that no one could doubt the disinterested nature of his opinions, stated that if the Catholics of Ireiand desired to be endowed their demand could not, in his judgment, be resisted. But again, seeing the progress of events, he has now brought forward the resolutions which you have all read, and he says that neither the Protestant nor the Catholic Church ought to be endowed, but that there ought to be equal disestablishment and disendowment for all. (Loud cheers.) This, however, may be said for Mr. Gladstone:—Whatever his opinions were, he took great pains to form them

Grievances of Merchants-Coffee and Sugar

Trade. SANTIAGO, April 12, 1888. In consequence of our journals not giving publicity gratis to the new enactments which take place in our local affairs commercial interests are daily suffering. It has been the custom for many years to manifest rice, lard, sait, &c., according to the weight stipulated by the customs for the different packages but recently it has been decreed to exact the weight the above stated cause, the merchants knew not, and a number have been fined to the extent of \$6,000 to \$8,000 or infringement of a law the existence of wines arrived lately from Bordeaux, which, for year past, had been admitted at \$3, whereas superior wines were \$12 50 to \$14; but to the surprise of the importers the customs made them pay on said common wine the same rate as were it of the best quality. The importers have naturally protested against this measure, as their constituents had expressly sent that class under the belief that there had been no change in the duty. Confident that General Lersundi will remove the cause of these grievances, the commercial community propose, on the first opportunity, to lay before him a verbal statement of their complaints.

Meantime those who are expecting cargoes feel uneasy, unaware to what extent these arbitrary measures may be carried, and our trade is assuming a paralyzing aspect; and to increase the evil grave measures have been taken against eleven importers accused of defrauding the revenues.

Mistrust has taken hold of capitalists, and money is difficult to be had under twenty per cent per annum.

The hopes entertained that coffee would bring good.

annum.

The hopes entertained that coffee would bring good prices have not been realized. Notwithstanding the great losses suffered in Porto Rico, together with the shortness of the present crop, the class which for years past sold readily at \$15 can be had now at \$12.

Muscovado sugars \$3 to \$3 1245; rum 25c, per gal-

Muscovado sugars, \$3 to \$3 121/4; rum 25c. per gallon; cocoa neglected.

THE MAURITIUS.

Disastrous Effects of a Cyclone-Crops and Food Destroyed-Factory Buildings Damaged and Much Loss by Sea.

Mail telegrams to hand from England, forwarded

o London from Marsellles, speak of the disastrous effects of a cyclone which visited the Mauritius hus:-Accounts from Mauritius of March 17 state that the cyclone of the 11th and 12th of that month did considerable damage. The sugar crop to the exent of one-fifth had been damaged. The loss would, however, be diminished should rain come on. Twenty thousand bales of rice were destroyed either by warehouses being blown down or by ships being driven ashore. One-half of the factories were unroofed and hundreds of houses were thrown to the

roofed and hundreds of houses were thrown to the ground. Fifty-six vessels were in the ports and almost all were driven asnore and more than the half of them were dismasted.

From Reunion Island the reports are to the 15th of March. The cyclone passed between St. Benoit and St. Pierre. No disaster occurred at sea, but on land great mischief was done. Four-fifths of the green malze was destroyed and the crop of coffee was greatly damaged. The sugar canes suffered less, but one-third of the crop is lost and some manufactories were thrown down.

The population of the island is in a state of consternation.

## NICARAGUA.

The steamer Guiding Star, Captain Howes, from Aspinwall April 21 and Greytown 22d, at three P. M.; arrived at this port yesterday. She brought eighty-seven cabin and eighty-three steerage passengers, mostly by the steamer Moses Taylor from San Francisco, and made the run from Greytown in

The Mosquito Question-Dinatis Faction in Nicaragua, with the Minister to England.

caragua, with the Minister to England.

[From the Porvenir, March 23.]

We spoke in our numbers of August 1 and 15 of last year of the propensities of the English government to take hold of certain important naval places—we cited Gibraitar, Heligoland, Maita, Bornhoim, St. Helena, Belize and San Juan dei Norte, with the Mosquito coast. We also said that the English protectorate existed after the convention in Managua, and that Nicaragua could not rid herself of it unless the United States would finish the work they initiated to carry out the Monroe doctrine.

All the world has to confess that in the Central American question between the United States and England the latter has always had the best of it, and our opinion will be found substantiated by the Clayton-Bulwer, Crampton-Webster and Zeiedon Wyke treaties.

The official correspondence between Lord Stanley.

ont opinion with the condition of the co ing a little the correspondence referring to the subject, we cannot understand in common sense how a tribe of Indians subject to the sovereignty of this republic, within its boundary, with only the permission of making their local laws and following their own customs, should be allowed to form a State within the State, set up some imaginary youth as a bogus chief, be governed by a foreign element and pretend to open their own ports for smuggling. What clause in the convention does deprive Nicaragua of the right of establishing her ports of entry? Cannot Nicaragua make contracts to cut timber, india rubber, and to allow settlers to explore the country? In fact, the said Convention of Managua and the restoration of the Mosquito coast to its rightful owner is nothing more than another tricky diplomatic document, and if the United States have changed their policy, Nicaragua cannot, of coarse, make war on England; but she ought not to pay the annual quota to a king who is dead and left no legitimate nor legal heir, nor even representative. Nicaragua ought to put a revenue cutter on the Mosquito coast and prevent any vessels from unloading goods without paying the regular customs. Then we shall see if the English government will or not keep on with their usurping pretensions, and if they should do so we are quite sure the United States will settle the balance of the account.

# POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE—HANCOCK AND PENDLE-TON COMPARED. The Chicago Times (democratic), April 28, is pretty outspoken in reply to the views of some Southern democratic editors who favor the nomination of General Hancock in lieu of Mr. Pendleton as the democratic candidate for the Presidency, on the score of availability. The Times remarks:-"We will not say that General Hancock could not carry the three great Western States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, but we will say that Mr. Pendleton would be stronger by many thousands of votes in each than General Hancock or any other similar candidate. The experiment was tried some two years ago in Illinois of fishing with tender bait, outside of the democratic party, for hypothetical conservative voters, and falled miserably. The sterling democracy, in masses, saw in the experiment no affair of theirs, and simply did not go to the polls on the election day. But let us assure everybody that when the same experiment shall be tried again there will be great danger of the same result. The unanimity with which the democracy of the West ask for the nomination of Mr. Pendleton is something not common in political history; and this democratic unanimity is the strongest possible evidence, and it ought to be conclusive evidence of his superior popular strength in the West.

The Radical Vice Presidential Nomination. The Washington correspondent of the Providence Journal writes, under date 28th inst., that the triangular contest for the Vice Presidential nomination at Chicago, between Messrs. Colfax, Wade and Wilson. grows interesting in Washington. Wilson has many friends. Wade and Colfax are about even, so far, in the race; but if the President should be acquitted Wade's chances would rapidly diminish. His friends say that in sucn an event he would not care for it, as the republicans would be defeated. Wade says he does not want the Presidency, and would gladly abandon it for the nomination at Chicago for Vice President. He is reported as saying that he has not very much faith that the Senate will convict Mr. Johnson.

Ben Wade's Charges of Usurpation Against President Lincoln.
The Newburyport Heraid (republican) regards it

as a singular fact, not often called to mind nowa-days, that Senator Wade, who will succeed to the Presidency on the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, four years ago made the same charges against Abraham Lincoln—charges of usurpation, encroachments upon the rights of the lawmaking branch of

now made against President Johnson. In the manifesto which he and Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland, issued, they said that Mr. Lincoln "persisted in recognizing those shadows of Maryland, issued, they said that Mr. Lincoln "persisted in recognizing those shadows of governments in Arkansas and Louisiana which Congress formally declared should not be recognized." They affirmed the President to be "resolved that the people shall not by law take any securities from the rebel States against a renewal of the rebellion, before restoring their power; that the President "by preventing this bill from becoming a law held the electoral votes of the Southern States at the dictation of his personal ambition;" that the Executive "defied authority vested exclusively in Congress," and that "a more studied outrage on the legislative anthorities of the people has never been perpetrated."

The Colored Conservatives in the South. The New Orleans Pleayune is gratified to note the large colored vote the conservative ticket in Georgia received. A good many colored men in North and South Carolina, as well as in Louisiana, have also South Carolina, as well as in Louisiana, have also sided with their own people. Georgia, however, is ahead in colored conservatives. There seems to be something of organization among them also, and they show a determination to exercise the right of franchise regardless of radical threats. The *Pica-yune* regards this conversion to conservatism as one of the most, indeed the most, reassuring signs of the times in the unfortunate South.

Political Miscellany.

Mr. Galusha A. Grow has been appointed chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Pennsylvania

Mr. J. B. Ailey, ex-Representative in Congress from the Fifth district, Massachusetts (Ben Butler's), is mentioned as a suitable occupant of the post of Secretary of the Treasury under the promised régime of

A lawyer in Newburyport, Mass., is regarded as a greater disunionist than Jeff Davis. There is scarcely term of the Supreme Court at which numerous

divorces are not granted on his motion. A radical paper thinks it strange that the democratic papers have not thought of the following ticket:-For President, Frank P. Blair, Jr.; Vice President, Montgomery Blair, with old man Blair for Secretary of State or any other Cabinet office. The Kalamazoo (Mich.) Gazette puts down these figures as the result of the recent election in that

at the Chicago Convention will be several colored men, among others J. H. Harris, of North Carolina: Lynch, of Mississippi; Gray, of Arkansas; Dumas, of Louisiana; Cardoza, Randolph and Delarge, of South Carolina; Berry, of Alabama; Saunders, of Florida, and Turner and Costin, of Georgia.

## REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

Sales Yesterday at the Exchange. yesterday, while less than the previous day, was considerable. Bidding was active, especially upon the Morningside lots, all of which were sold at good prices. Subjoined are particulars:—

BY MULLER, WILKINS AND CO.
2 lots, 1 s w cor 9th av and 10th st, and 1 n w cor 9th av and 10th st, and 1 n s of 109th st, 25 ft w 9th av, and 1 n s of 109th st, 25 ft w 9th av, and 1 n s of 109th st, 25 ft w 9th av, and 1 n s of 109th st, 25 ft w 9th av, each.
2,750
10.th st, 50 ft w of 9th av, and 2 n s of 10.th st, 50 ft w of 9th av, and 2 n s of 10.th st, 2 s s of 110th st, 50 ft w of 9th av, and 2 n s of 109th st, 100 ft w of 9th av, and 2 n s of 110th st. 100 ft w of 9th av, and 2 n s of 1t w of 9th av, each. 2,425
110th st. 150 ft w of 9th av, and 2 n s of 1t w of 9th av, each. 2,550
110th st. 200 ft w of 9th av, and 2 n s of 1t w of 9th av, each 2,150
110th st. 200 ft w of 9th av, and 1 n s of 1t w of 9th av, each 3,100
th st. 275 ft w 9th av, and 1 n s 109th st, 275 gt w 9th av, a lots, 1 s s 110th st, 275 ft w 9th av, and 1 n s 109th st, 275 ft w 9th av, each lots, 4 s s 110th st, 300 ft w 9th av, and 4 n s 109th st, 300 ft w 9th av, each. lots, 2 s s 110th st, 450 ft w 9th av, and 2 n s 109th st, 450 ft w 9th av, each. 1.575

lot adjoining, on 10th av.

lot, a e corner 10th av and 110th st.

lot, a e corner 10th av and 110th st.

lot, a e corner 10th av and 110th st.

Sowery, 4 story brick tore e to 10th No. 360, 30.4825.97.4

xlob, building covers entire lot, 8 M Ledour, 48

BROOKLYN PROPERTY BY JOINSON AND MILLER.

lots on Wyckoff st, near Grand av, each 25 ft front, 147

on short line and 16t on longest line, F Ansies, each, 1

Gore plot of ground 65x10xx34x110, with small bouse, on

Degraw st, near Classon av, J H Cellins.

lots on Floyd st, near Tompkins av, 30x100, L Harris,
each. each.

1 lot on Warren st, n s, near Bond, 20x100; 6 lots on Warren st, n s, near Bond, 20x100; 6 lots on Warren st, adjoining, same size, Mr Ansley, each.

1 lot se corner Bond and Wyckoff sts, 2 x1:0, John Moran
1 lot adjoining, on Wyckoff st, same size, C Watson...

1 lot on Bond st, adjoining above, 20x22.6, James Bur-975 5 lots on n w corner Warren and Nevins sts, 20x92.6, Cummings.

1 lot on Wyckoff st, adjoining above, same size, Wm | dots on Wyckoff st, adjoining above, same size, M. Far-rell. | 0.025 |
lot on Wyckoff st, near Nevins, same size, F Ansley	1.000
lot on Wyckoff st, near Nevins, 20x10. M Farrell.	.000
lot on Wyckoff st, near Nevins, 20x10. M Farrell.	.000
diots and gores on Butler st and Ridge Houlevard, 65x185	
lot and gore adjoining above, 22x140 average, Parry & 135	
lot and gore adjoining above, 22x140 average, Parry & 145	
Bots, s w corner 5th av and 33d st, each 20x80, J W Jones, each	20x
diots on 37th st and 6 lots on 53th st, adjoining, same size, 20x100, R Story, each	20x
diots on 37th st and 6 lots on 53th st, adjoining, same size, 20x100, R Story, each	20x
did acres of land at South Astoria, with streets included, lying in plots from \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to 13\frac{1}{2}\$ acres	11,000

Official Transfers of Real Estate. st, e s (No 250), bet Cherry and Monroe sts, 30 71.11.

Bast Broadway, n s (No 84), 25x83.6.

Last Broadway, s s, bet Jefferson and Rutgers sis, 38.1x

100.

Bast Broadway, s s (lot 6 Seaman estate), 24x77.7.

Forsyth st, w s, 75 ft s of Rivington st, 35x10.

Greenwich st, w s, 77.1 ft n of Charles st, 20.3x84.5x18.9x

78.7. Hammond at and Waverley place, a corner, 18.4x53.9. 15,000
Loight st. n s, 50 ft wo f Thompson st, 28x100. 17,500
Laight st. n s, 108.5 ft cof Hudson st, 28x100. and Vestry
st. s s, 20.6x78. 28x100. 28x100. 38x100. ## st. No. 220 West.
## st. No. 220 West.
## st. No. 220 West.
## st. No. 223 ft w of 18 av. 18.5820.
## st. ns. 223 ft w of 18 av. 18.5820.
## st. ns. 223 ft w of Lexington av. 20.6x100.5.
## st. ns. 102 ft w of Lexington av. 20.6x100.5.
## st. ns. 102 ft w of Lexington av. 12.6x100.5.
## st. ns. 102 ft w of 9th av. 190.91.4.
## st. ns. 102 ft w of 9th av. 190.91.4.
## st. ns. 102 ft w of 9th av. 190.91.6.
## st. ns. 102 ft w of 8th av. 6x6.101.8x114.3x100.
## st. ns. 125 ft w of 8th av. 18x100.5.
## st. ns. 225 ft w of 8th av. 18x100.5.
## st. ns. 325 ft w of 24 av. 101.100.5.
## st. ns. 325 ft w of 24 av. 101.100.5.
## st. ns. 325 ft w of 24 av. 101.100.5.
## st. ns. 325 ft w of 24 av. 101.100.5.
## st. ns. 102 ft of 24 av. 101.100.5.

Mackibben st, ss, 276 ft e of Graham av, 25x100.

Mckerole st, ss, 50 ft w of Graham av, 25x15x25x25x20x

Mckerole st, ss, 50 ft w of Graham av, 25x15x25x25x20x

Mckerole st, ss, 50 ft w of Graham av, 25x15x

Ormond st, w s, 180.8 ft n of Fulton av, 20x10.6

Ormond st, w s, 180.8 ft n of Fulton av, 100x100x67x

18, 2x59 J0x13.3x10.8x200

Oxford st, ss, 220 ft e of Columbia st, 20x50

President st, n s, 167.6 ft w of 7th av, 95x100

Pollar st ss, s, 200 ft e of Columbia st, 20x55

President st, n s, 167.6 ft w of 7th av, 95x100

Quincy st, ss, 226 ft e of Nostrand av, 20x100.

Quincy st, ss, 286 ft e of Nostrand av, 20x100.

Smith st, w s, 3 ft s of Wyckoff st, 22x75

Tilliary st, n s, 53 ft w of Adams st, 2xx100.

Van Buren st, n s, 200 ft e of Nostrand av, 20x100.

Van Buren st, n s, 200 ft e of Mostrand av, 20x100.

Van Buren st, n s, 200 ft e of Mostrand av, 20x100.

Van Buren st, n s, 200 ft e of Stop 10x100.

Van Buren st, n s, 200 ft e of Stop 10x100.

Van Buren st, n s, 200 ft e of Stop 10x100.

Van Buren st, n s, 200 ft e of Stop 10x100.

Van Buren st, n s, 200 ft e of Mostrand av, 20x100.

Van Buren st, n s, 200 ft e of Stop 10x100.

Van Buren st, n s, 200 ft e of Mostrand av, 20x100.

Van Buren st, n s, 200 ft e of Stop 10x100.

Van Buren st, n s, 200 ft e of Mostrand av, 20x100.

Noth 5th st, s s, 147.4 ft e of 20x10 st, 25x100.

Noth 7th and 6th sts, n w cor, 20x100.

Noth 7th and 6th sts, n w cor, 20x100.

Noth 7th at, s s, 20 ft w of 6th st, 20x80.

Noth 7th at, s s, 100 ft n w of 6th st, 20x80.

Noth 7th at, s s, 100 ft n w of 6th av, 100x10.

Ith st, s s, 100 ft n w of 6th av, 100x10.

Ith st, s s, 100 ft n w of 6th av, 100x10.

Carlton av, w s, 20 ft s of Greene av, 10x10.

Funkin av, e s, 246,5 ft n of Monroe at, 77x18.9.

Franklin av, e s, 264,5 ft n of Monroe at, 77x18.9.

Franklin av, e s, 264,5 ft n of Monroe at, 77x18.9.

Franklin av, e s, 864,5 ft n of Monroe at, 77x18.9.

Franklin av, e s, 864,5 ft n of Morroe at, 77x18.9. | South | Sout UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The Prize Laws-Guns for the Juarez Government Seized-Remanded for Inquiry as to Violation of Revenue or Neutrality Laws. The United States, appellants, vs. The Sci Watchful and Cargo.-Appeal from the District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana. The facts of this cause are sufficiently restated in the opinion of the court, delivered by Mr. Justice Miller:-The vessel and cargo which are the subjects cree was rendered dismissing the libel and res there is no case of prize made out by the evidence. The claimant, John G. Wallis, was a citizen of Pennsylvania, residing at Philadelphia, and there is no reason to doubt his loyalty to the federal government during the recent war. The property, which was undoubtedly his, was therefore not enemy property. Nor is there any evidence of intention simple story disclosed by the record, with nothing to contradtct it, is this:—Claimant had sold to that party. In the late civil war in Mexico which was ied by President Juarez 232 cases of firearms, which he had agreed to deliver on the Mexican coast, near Matamoros; and when his vessel arrived near that place it was found that the French army occupled the port, and no delivery could be made to the Juarez party. Under these circumstances the officer in command started for New Orleans, not then block-aded, but in the possession of the Union forces. On the way to that port the vessel was captured and sent in as a prize. The case is so destitute of all elements of prize that the present libel was properly dismissed. The Attorney General, however, now insists that the record before us discloses such a gross violation of our navigation laws, and possibly of our revenue and neutrality laws, that the case should be remanded to the District Court, with leave to file a new libel, or for such other proceedings as the government may deem advisable in the matter. The record, as it stands, shows that the vessel cleared for Hamburg; when her destination was certainly Matamoros; that her clearance was probably altered after she was at sea by writing over the word "Hamburg" the word "Matamoros;" that a faise manifest was used, and the fact of the main cargo of two hundred and fifty-two cases of arms being on board was carefully concealed from the officers of the customs at New York, from which portion that when sufficient evidence, or to express any other opinion upon it than to say that it presents a prima facle case of violation of municipal law, which justifies further investigation. In the case of the United States va. Mead et al. (6 Wall. 62) we had occasion, at the last term, to consider the question of the practice proper under such circumstances, chose to adopt. The judgment of the District Court, dismissing the libel in prize, is accordingly affirmed, but that part of the decree awarding restituation of the vessel an simple story disclosed by the record, with to contradtct it, is this:-Claimant had sold to that

# SUPPOSED MURDER IN MAINE.

[From the Evening Telegram of yesterday.]
Boston, April 29, 1868.
There has been great excitement caused in Skowhegan, Maine, by the supposed discovery of a murder by poison committed there some months since. During the winter, it appears, an old man named Fietcher died suddenly at the house of Benjamin Hurd, in that town. The decased was reported to have some \$20,000 in bonds, which his friends were unable to get any trace of. Since the death of Mr. Fletcher his relatives have been quietly watching for any developments which might be made till last Wednesday, when they made a formal search of Hurd's house, which resulted in the recovery of about \$2,500 worth of the missing property, and a partial confession was made by the suspected parties. Hurd and his housekeeper, Mrs. Loring, were arrested, and after examination Hurd was ordered to give bonds in the sum of \$5,000 and Mrs. Loring in the sum of \$2,000 for their appearance at the next term of the Supreme Court.

# A PRIZE FIGHT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

[From the Columbus (Ohio) Statesman, April 22.]
A prize fight occurred near Hubbard on Monday last between George Phillips, a miner, aged twenty-two, and David Rosser, a puglist by profession, aged between thirty and thirty-five. Twenty-seven rounds were fought, occupying one hour and five minutes. At the close Philips was pronounced the victor. Rosser was badly beaten and Phillips suffered some. The ring was formed in Ponnsylvania just over the State line, and the combatants were attended by seconds, bottle holders, &c., in the rogalize boxing match style. The battle was not fought on the control of the control o